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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Tilden, the Perjurer.

An Example of How Not to Do It

The Defrauding of the Government.

Indefinite Answer to Definite Charges.

Judge Sinnott's Letter to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—A Defense Which Needs to be Defended, and an Explanation Which Leaves Much to Be Explained—Too Cowardly to Attempt to Answer for Himself, Tilden Delegates the Matter to a Paid Attorney—A Poor Showing.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The following statement, embracing Governor Tilden's answer to the charges of the New York *Times* touching his income tax returns, is given for publication by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee:

To the Public:

The New York *Times*, which for years prior to 1875 had been the organ of Governor Tilden, immediately after he became a formidable candidate for the Presidency began a series of assaults upon his private character. At length these assaults culminated in the charge of making a false statement of his income in 1862. By dint of reiteration and fabricated specifications of items and details, having the semblance of actual knowledge, some well-meaning persons were disturbed. It therefore seemed to me to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for certified copies of the income returns of Governor Tilden and Governor Hayes, and on the second day of September I made such an application. The copies applied for have not been furnished, on account of my inability to secure the poor courtesy of an acknowledgment. Meanwhile, the adversaries of Governor Tilden have apparently had free access to these returns, and have even been permitted to photo-lithograph them as the united their purposes. I submit this fact to the American people without comment, while receiving no reply from the public authorities, who seem to regard the documents in these custody as in fact for the Republican party, and not for the whole people, I addressed a note to Judge James F. Sinnott, who was the confidential law clerk of Governor Tilden during the whole period in which the law imposing an income tax was in force, asking him to examine the pretended account of Governor Tilden's income during the year 1862, published by the *Times*, and furnish me with such explanations in regard thereto as his necessary familiarity with the details would enable him to supply. I have this day received his reply, presenting a full and entirely satisfactory refutation of the charges of the *Times*.

His answer, herewith submitted to the public, shows that out of thirteen pretended items of income, amounting to $13,000, eleven items amounting to $8,903 are wholly fictitious, while of the other two only one of $4,000 is entirely true, and the amount of $25,000 is only partially true.

The fact, therefore, no ground for the assertion that the sworn returns were not a just and accurate statement of the income of Governor Tilden after making such deductions for losses, interest paid and other charges as the law authorized him to make.

If exception be taken to Judge Sinnott's letter on the ground that it does not contain a detailed statement of all the several items upon which the return of 1862 was made, it is proper to state that the regulations of the department did not require such detailed statements, and very few professional men made such statements, nor could such statements be given or have kept the memoranda upon which their returns were made.

If Governor Tilden were not in nomination for the Presidency, I do not know of any man in this community whose mere statement of a fact would have been more readily accepted as the truth, and I fail to see why the eminent position in which he is now placed by a large body of his fellow-citizens should be held to detract from the sanctity of his oath.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Jr.,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.
NEW YORK, September 29, 1876.

Reply of Judge Sinnott.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1876.

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.—*My Dear Sir:* I have received your note, with the copy of the Editor of the *Times*' statement in reference to Mr. Tilden's income return for 1862, and have taken the earliest time which my official engagements would permit to send you the information you solicit.

I was in Mr. Tilden's law office during the whole period covered by the allegations in the *Times*, and was more familiar than any other person—perhaps even than Mr. Tilden himself—with his professional affairs, and with the winnings of his office, it being among my duties to keep such record of professional business as was preserved. The charges to which you specially refer are epitomized and placarded on the first page of the *Times* to-day, in the last columns are displayed a *fac simile* of Mr. Tilden's income tax return for 1862, which is contrasted with a pretended statement of his real income for that year. I have examined this statement with care, and from my own personal knowledge find it to be false in every important particular.

The ring in this fabrication of the *Times* which arrested my attention was the statement that Governor Tilden had received the poor courtesy of an acknowledgment. Meanwhile, the adversaries of Governor Tilden have apparently had free access to these returns, and have even been permitted to photo-lithograph them as the united their purposes. I submit this fact to the American people without comment, while receiving no reply from the public authorities, who seem to regard the documents in these custody as in fact for the Republican party, and not for the whole people. I addressed a note to Judge James F. Sinnott, who was the confidential law clerk of Governor Tilden during the whole period in which the law imposing an income tax was in force, asking him to examine the pretended account of Governor Tilden's income during the year 1862, published by the *Times*, and furnish me with such explanations in regard thereto as his necessary familiarity with the details would enable him to supply. I have this day received his reply, presenting a full and entirely satisfactory refutation of the charges of the *Times*.

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The ring in this fabrication of the *Times* which arrested my attention was the statement that Governor Tilden had received the poor courtesy of an acknowledgment. It purports to be made up of separate items, the wording of which is varied in order to give the reader the idea that the items had been taken directly from bills, or accounts which had been rendered to some one, or had been entered in some book of account. For example, the first item reads: "February 19. Fee for trustee's master's report, deed, &c., &c.," but the wording of the second item is made different, and reads: "February 25. Fees and expenses with reference to deed of reconveyance to company, pursuant to order of court, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company," and the third item is put in still another and different style of expression: "March 1. For drafting, etc., first mortgage deed of reconstructed corporation, $6,000." No such charges as this, and no specific charge whatever, was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden. The instrument itself was unquestionably a very important one and admirably drawn, but it was only one item of continued service running back to the year 1859, and the rules which would govern a charge under an employment to draw a single paper of the description have no application at all in this case.

Fourth Item.—March 1. "Fees for second mortgage, $2,500." No such charge, in fact, was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden. The circumstance in regard to the first mortgage apply equally to this, with the additional force that being, from the nature of the case, in most respects a copy of the first mortgage, it furnished a great deal less basis for a charge. In point of fact no specific sum was ever paid for it.

Fifth Item.—March 1. "Fees for third mortgage deed, etc., $6,500." The absurdity of this charge is transparent. The third mortgage was on the same property and drawn for the same client as the second, but secured an indebtedness only about two-fifths as large, and yet this statement puts down $4,500 as the fee for drawing the third mortgage as against $2,500 for the second. Of course no such charge, or any other specific charge, was ever made by Mr. Tilden for the drawing of this instrument.

Sixth Item—March 2. "Fees for final conveyance to railway company, subject to the mortgage, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, $5,000." Mr. Tilden never made, rendered or collected, but on different

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

IT IS a sad time to preach free trade in America when the evidence is so abundant that free trade has brought England so near the brink of actual industrial ruin as she now is. Yet the Democratic party does it.

BOXES will be placed in the Centennial grounds to-day, Pennsylvania's day, for subscriptions to the national monument at Washington. The monument was commenced July 4, 1848. One hundred and seventy-four feet have already been completed, and the proposed height is to be four hundred and eighty-five feet.

"IT WOULD be a folly," says the Mobile *Register*, "to lose a single Democratic Congressman, when a single vote may control the organization of the next House of Representatives. It would be worse than folly. It would be a crime against all Democratic interests for which we have been battling for eight long years." Let Republicans everywhere profit by the hint.

GENERAL CHALMERS, who was second in command of FOREST'S troops when they captured Fort Pillow, and the wretch who led and incited the soldiers to that terrible massacre of colored soldiers after they had surrendered as prisoners of war, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth district of Mississippi. He is zealous for TILDEN and "reform."

TILDEN AND FREE TRADE.

Professor SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in giving his reasons for preferring TILDEN to HAYES, winds up his screed in this manner:

Finally, in regard to another matter which I have very much at heart, but which is hardly an active issue in the campaign, whatever hope there is for free trade lies in the election of Tilden.

Exactly so; yet there are a few people who propose to vote for HOPKINS, well knowing that he is a supporter of TILDEN, and that the hope of free trade is in TILDEN'S election. No supporter of TILDEN can hide from himself the fact that the latter is a free trader; and the man who professes to be a tariff man *and* a supporter of TILDEN gives the lie most emphatically to his tariff professions.

PERSONAL.

An odd marriage has just taken place in Jersey City. A clergymaness, who was also the mother of the bride, officiated.

Jesse, son of President Grant, and Rutherford B., son of next President Hayes, have just entered Delta Kappa Eps at Cornell University.

Mr. M. S. W. Burnham, one of our few astronomers who have a European reputation, has been appointed director of the Dearborn University at Chicago.

The Baron Arvid de Vernier is lying in jail at San Francisco, charged with embezzlement. None young American woman will probably marry him out.

The London *Examiner* notices the revival of the habits of dress and of thought that prevailed in Queen Anne's reign, and adds the mournful intelligence that there have been vague rumors of a school of poetry to be formed on the model of Pope and Addison.

The report of the proposed marriage of Mrs. Annette Hicks, the wealthy New York widow, now traveling abroad, to Lord Henry Gordon Lennox is unfounded, positively declared to be unfounded. Mrs. Hicks having no intention of renouncing her present position of independent widowhood.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee will take place in Washington city on October 18th and 19th. Invitations have been sent to the surviving officers throughout the Union to be present and to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the bronze equestrian statue of General McPherson. The statute is paid for by contributions from his former comrades, and Congress has appropriated $25,000 for the pedestal.

A curious discovery has been made in Paris by the workmen engaged in demolishing buildings to open new streets for the new boulevard Henri IV. One of the buildings torn town was an old hotel in the neighborhood of the Bastile, which was once occupied in the seventeenth century by the Marchioness de Brinvilliers. In the foundation of this structure were found three skeletons, tolerably well preserved, two of which were of men of large size, and the other of a woman. Near the last of these were found gold earrings and other ornaments, one of which bore the date 1665. It is believed that these remains are those of the mains of the two brothers and the sister of Brinvilliers, who were poisoned by her in her domicile.

Hopkins And Discrimination.

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Sept. 27th.

The *Post* appears nervous that we should allude to Mr. Hopkins' public record with reference to discrimination, and seeks to turn us aside by what is familiarly known as bluff. To draw this down to a fine point, we undertake to say, and can prove, that the bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins in Congress did not really provide, in a constitutional manner, for relief from freight discrimination. We criticised it at the time, while commending his probable motives, as inefficient, and as involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States. It was modified at a meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce that went to Washington, but Mr. Hopkins insisted on the clause controlling the Pennsylvania Railroad practically. He proposed, and we think he succeeded, in the engrossment, affirming the right of Congress to legislate as to a railroad that begins and ends within a State and over its business when confined within the precincts of a single State. The Committee on Commerce distinctly, at the outset, indicated its disbelief of this doctrine, and the fact that no bill would be reported was just as well known the day the committee from the Chamber of Commerce went to Washington, as it could possibly be. There was no secret as to the fact that the committee would not report that bill. It was with this understanding that an investigation was agreed on, the idea of the committee being, should the case, after investigation, justify, the Committee of Commerce would mature suitable measures of relief. But we do not know any intelligent person who thought Mr. Hopkins' bill would give relief.

While the *Post* is at it, suppose it point out just what benefit Mr. Hopkins' services have been, as regards freight discriminations; and we pledge ourselves to point out nothing whatever to do with the political contest. The lugubrious cry for "reform," Quixotic attacks upon Republican "rings," real or imaginary, and general cussedness against GRANT and CAMERON, are not what our people are about to vote upon. They are to pass intelligently on the vital issues which divide the Republican and Democratic parties. As the *Post* correctly states, the "*national* welfare" and the interests of the whole people are involved in the struggle.

Let the *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS, therefore, hereafter frankly recognize these evident facts, and not endeavor, by the introduction of minor matters and irrelevant side issues, to purloin Republican votes. Thus far, and the *ides* of November are approaching rapidly, they have conducted the Congressional canvass here upon every other question or issue that could be trumped up, save that which alone really enters into the canvass, to-wit: the principles and doctrines advocated respectively by the Republican and Democratic parties, as enunciated authoritatively in their platforms framed at Cincinnati and St. Louis. Mr. ERRETT represents the Republican and Mr. HOPKINS the Democratic creed—all else that may be dragged in to catch gudgeons is but "leather and prunella."

We want a square fight upon the great issues involved, in the Twenty-second as well as in the Twenty-third district. Let there then be no more nonsense upon "minor matters" by the organ of Mr. HOPKINS or by him personally.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Burglary and Probable Murder.

Bold Attempt to Rob the Second National Bank.

The Watchman Gagged, Handcuffed and Blinded---Accidental Discovery of the Job ---Flight of the Robbers and Shooting of a Lieutenant of Police---Recovery of Powder, Tools and Coats.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a bank, that has been made for a long time in this city was happily frustrated Sunday night, but resulted in the serious, perhaps mortal, wounding of a Lieutenant of the police force. The discovery was most opportune, and the watchman and his brother, a little boy, deserve great credit for their part in it. Unfortunately, however, the robbers escaped, and at this writing the police have been unable to get upon their track.

THAT THEIR PLOT WAS DISCOVERED

of the Knights of the "jimmy" was the Second National Bank occupying, pending the completion of their new building, the house at the northwest corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley formerly occupied by the Keystone Bank. The basement of the building is occupied as an eating house while the upper stories over the bank are used as sleeping rooms and as a manufactory of harness trappings. From Liberty street there is an entrance to a stairway that reaches to the upper stories, as well as the entrance to the bank, both being some eight or ten steps above the sidewalk. In addition to this there is an entrance to the upper stories from Garrison alley, from which access can also be had by devious ways over the upper floors to the stairway from the front.

THE ATTACK ON THE WATCHMAN.

Samuel Lewis, a young man of about twenty years of age, and of slight build, is the night watchman in the institution. He arrived at the bank, he says, at ten minutes before nine o'clock, and when stopping upon the steps he noticed a suspicious looking man upon the curb-stone opposite. Mr. Lewis had arranged with his brother, a lad of about ten or twelve years, to come and sleep with him and he was expecting him. The look of the man opposite made Lewis distrust him, and when going into the bank a few minutes after, he took from a drawer at the outside counter, his revolver, and approached the back room where he slept. No sooner had he reached the little hallway connecting the two rooms than he was seized by a man, with a mask upon his face. Immediately another one caught him and in the scuffle Lewis' revolver was knocked from his hand and a third man now appeared and they at once placed a gag in the watchmans mouth and handcuffs upon his wrists. Lewis struggled l and the men threatened to shoot him, saying they did not mean him harm but he must keep quiet. While leading him to the rear room they placed a cloth over his face and tied it upon the back of the head. They said to him that he must keep quiet and they, "would make it all right." He had screamed out lustily before the gag was put in his mouth and when it was inserted he got his teeth so firmly upon the gum ball that he was enabled in a way to converse some. He promised obedience and they then conversed some with him, volunteered to take his boots off, &c., but he declined. The smaller man of the three was then left to watch over him while the others went to take care of him, and if he attempted to make a noise to "knock him."

THE DISCOVERY AND FLIGHT.

Lewis says he felt confident of speedy discovery, as his young brother was sure to be there soon, and he was correct in this. The robbers had not had time to arrange for "operations," when there came a kicking at the front door. Immediately the three men made a rush for one of the side windows and one after another jumped out. The boy at the front door heard them and cried "police! police!" to which response was quickly given by three patrolmen as well as by other citizens. The robbers ran down Garrison alley toward the Allegheny river and got away in the dark. Meantime Lewis got the gag out of his mouth and coming forward to the banking room explained how matters stood. More policemen were called to take charge of the building while Lewis with his brother and others visited the Mayor's office, where he had the handcuffs taken from him.

THE SHOOTING.

The robbers upon reaching Duquesne way, the Allegheny river bank, turned up the river. It so happened Lieutenant Andrew Cronin was then sitting on Tenth street near Duquesne way. Seeing the men run and believing, naturally, that something was wrong, the officer jumped into the street after them and called upon them to stop. Immediately he was assaulted with fire arms and he returned the fire. People in the neighborhood at the time say that there were nearly a dozen shots fired. James Burton, watchman at Brown's rolling mill, ran to the help of Cronin and found that he was shot. The men got away unhurt so far as it is known. With the help of Burton, Cronin was able to walk to his home, No. 11 Fayette street, within a square of the place of the shooting. A great crowd collected, and surgeons were sent for and word was sent to the Mayor's office. It was found that Cronin was shot twice, one ball entering one of his wrists and one entering below the right breast.

THE OPERATIONS AT THE BANK.

Mayor McCarthy, Chief of Police Hartzell and a number of officers were soon at the bank, and search was made. There were found two cans of powder, two coats and a piece of black alpaca in the rear of the bank room. It was ascertained that entrance had been effected by breaking through the lath and plastering of the partition between the counting room and the front stair hallway just under the bank window. To this opening were found a number of tools, saws, chisels, bits, a crow bar and a number of other articles. The tools appear to have been brought in new and bear evidence of their having been used. The saw was wrapped in brown paper and did not appear to have been opened upon since it came from the manufactory. Both of the coats were very wet, one a sack and the other a frock.

THE POLICE AT WORK.

Chief Hartzell, Detective O'Mara, and a number of other police officers were at once put to the search for the robbers and murderers. From the direction of Cronin, Burton and others it seemed likely that the fugitives went over the railroad bridge to Allegheny City. Cronin gave but a meagre description of the men, but Burton was better able to tell of them, as was also a young man who had witnessed the last outline of the shooting. Besides these the bank watchman, Lewis, gave an idea of the build of the men, and a gentleman who had taken supper at the eating house in the basement described one man whom he noticed hanging about, and his description corresponded with one that was engaged in the work. Lewis says they were in their stocking feet or wore gums. Examination led to the belief that the robbers got into the front hall way through the alley entrance, going over through the upper stories. They had everything prepared and were taking an early start at the work so that they would have the whole night to it.

Mr. George S. Head, President of the bank, says it would not have been possible for them to have effected an entrance into the vault in forty-eight hours. There was a considerable amount of money in hand.

THE MILL WATCHMAN'S STORY.

James Burton, one of the night watchmen at Brown & Co.'s rolling mill, corner of Tenth street and Duquesne way, who was an eye witness of the shooting of Lieutenant Cronin, was interviewed by a reporter of this journal, when he related substantially the following story of that part of the affair: At twenty minutes past nine o'clock he went out of the mill for some purpose and found Lieutenant Cronin standing on the sidewalk of Tenth street, about fifty feet from Duquesne way. He engaged in conversation with the Lieutenant, during which they both sat down on some pieces of timber near the mill. About half past nine they heard the sound of footsteps, as of men running rapidly from the direction of Penn avenue. In a moment three *men ran* past them, and the Lieutenant at once started in pursuit. When the party of three reached Duquesne Way they were met at the corner by four others, who came up from the direction of Ninth street, and when Cronin had overtaken the three who had come by way of Tenth street, he found the party reinforced by the other four. Nothing daunted, however, he laid his hand upon one of the villians; but the moment he did so three shots were fired by the robbers in rapid succession, and the plucky officer drew his revolver and returned the fire. By reason of his wounds his aim was unsteady, and unfortunately none of his shots took effect---at least none of the party could have been seriously wounded, as they all ran away. The party separated after the shooting, three of them running up Duquesne Way toward the railroad bridge, and the others down in the direction of the Hand street bridge.

As near as the lawyer's report of a pistol was heard Mr. Burton ran to the assistance of Lieutenant Cronin, but the murderers had got away when he reached the scene. Cronin said to Burton "They have shot me twice," and then requested that he be taken home, which was done.

The only description of the men that Burton is able to give is that two of them had their coats off, and one of them had on a white shirt while the other's shirt was dark gingham or flannel.

AN ARREST.

About midnight the Allegheny police arrested a suspicious looking fellow on a coal car near the Federal Street Depot. He was taken to the lockup, when it was ascertained that he was a tramp named Jim Clancy, who came from Jersey City about a week ago. It is not believed that he had anything to do with the burglary.

THREE MEN CROSS TO ALLEGHENY.

Officer Selfridge, of Allegheny, states that a short time before ten o'clock he saw three men coming from the Hand street bridge. They had evidently just come over, and appeared to be in a hurry. They walked rapidly up River avenue from the bridge.

THE CONDITION OF CRONIN.

Drs. Hamilton, T. W. Shaw and Donnelly were called in to examine the wounds of Lieutenant Cronin. The wound below the right breast was found to be a serious though not necessarily a fatal one. There is, however, great danger that it may result fatally. Officer Cronin is one of the best men on the force, and was always reliable. He has a wife and one child.

A priest was called in about ten o'clock to minister to the injured man.

At three o'clock this morning the wounded officer was still alive, but appeared to be sinking fast.

OBITUARY.

REV. WILLIAM D. HOWARD, D.D.

The community was startled as well as pained, Friday forenoon, by the announcement of the sudden death of the Rev. William D. Howard, D.D., one of the oldest ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in the West. He had, during a recent visit at the seaside, contracted a severe cold, but no alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and on his return home he was able to go about as usual. He visited several friends during the past few days, and on Thursday evening took tea with one of his parishioners. Returning home he passed a comfortable night, and at breakfast yesterday morning seemed in good health and spirits. About half-past nine he was taken suddenly ill, and physicians were promptly summoned. The attack was violent in its nature, and medical aid was vain. At half-past ten he expired, the symptoms indicating that he had died of rheumatism of the heart.

Dr. Howard was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1814, and was a son of Caleb and Julia (McCartee) Howard. His father was a native of New England, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Her ancestors were Quakers. At the age of fifteen William became a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joseph Sanford. In this church he began his studies for the ministry, in the Manual Latin Academy at Germantown, Pa. This institution was merged into Lafayette College at Easton, and he continued his studies there. In 1833 he returned to Germantown, and pursued theological studies under the Rev. Dr. Wilson. He was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, in October, 1837; and on March 13, 1838, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Frankford, Pa. His ministry in Frankford was a highly successful one. In 1849 he received a call from the Second Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, vacated by the Rev. Robert Dunlap. He was installed May 16, 1849. Here he has labored for over a quarter of a century; and no man stood higher in the affections of the community, and no minister has had a firmer hold upon the affections of his congregation. On the 17th of May, 1874, he delivered a discourse commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, and referred to his advent here in the following language:

"On the 17th of May, 1849, there arrived in this city a minister of the Gospel, who a short time before had been unanimously elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. He came here in a canal boat, and although he had had the advantage of traveling a third of the way by railroad, the journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh occupied three days. Not a single rail, at that time, reached this city from any direction. The new minister was not quite thirty-five years old, and had spent over ten years in the delightful and pleasant Northern suburb of his native city of Philadelphia. On the 16th of the same month, in the presence of a large congregation, including many delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which was to meet on the following day, he was installed pastor of the congregation he had come to serve."

Soon after he had taken charge of this congregation, he delivered a series of sermons which attracted much public attention, and stamped him as a minister of no ordinary ability and power. The church building then was on Fifth avenue, where Miller, Bell & Block now stand, and many persons will remember the crowds which thronged to hear him. Under his ministry the church has greatly prospered, increasing largely in members, influence and efficiency. In 1853 he received the degree of S. T. D. (Doctor of Divinity) from Washington College, Pa.

Dr. Howard preferred to remain in this city, although he had repeated calls to other places, among them Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. In 1866 he had a most urgent call from the last named city, and concluded to accept it, but the Presbytery, in respone to the earnest desire of the congregation, declined to dissolve the pastoral relation. The Doctor subsequently acknowledged the wisdom of this action. The deceased took an active interest in all matters affecting the prosperity of the denomination of which he was so distinguished a member. For several years he was a trustee of Washington College, and for nearly a dozen years has filled the position of President of the Board of Trustees of the Western University. Since 1849 he has been a member of the Western Theological Seminary, and for many years a member of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions. Since the organization of the General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen in 1865 he was a member of it, and was its first chairman, but he resigned his chairmanship at the time he expected to remove to Cincinnati.

Dr. Howard has delivered a number of very able discourses, which were printed by request---notably one preached before the General Assembly at Louisville, Ky., in 1857. He was a member of the Reunion Committee of 1866, appointed when the two Assemblies of the then divided church met in Pittsburgh (which is no incident) in St. Louis. He was the fourth member named in the committee to represent the Old School, of which Dr. Krebs was chairman. Dr. Hall, of Louisville, was chairman of the New School committee. Both of these distinguished ministers died before the committees met, and were succeeded respectively by Drs. Beman and Adams. The committees met in New York, in February, 1867, and the result of that meeting was the action of progress terminating in the reunion of the two bodies, at their meeting in this city in November, 1869---a month memorable in the annals of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Howard contributed largely to bring about this reunion, and in the progress of the movement he rendered illustrious his name and the names of his worthy colaborers.

Dr. Howard was a man of vigorous intellect, of great earnestness, and of marked devotion to duty. He was dignified in manner, but not reserved. He was genial and affable in society, and was universally beloved by old and young. He usually wrote his sermons and bestowed great care in their preparation. Some of his set discourses are models of literary excellence. His delivery was at all times pleasing, and in his more impassioned appeals he was very forcible and eloquent. The chief characteristic of his style of preaching was his deep earnestness. No one could listen to him without realizing that he felt the truth of every word he uttered. He was a practical worker and organizer, and in this way contributed largely to the growth of his congregation and the development of its usefulness in the various benevolent channels of church life. He leaves an invalid wife, and several children grown to manhood and womanhood. The bereavement falls upon them with crushing weight, and the whole congregation will deeply mourn the sudden termination of the relations to them.

The religious services which were to have been held in the Second church, tomorrow, will not take place. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, a special meeting for prayer will be held in the church, and will be conducted by Dr. Jacobus, and other ministers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A Young Member of the Bar Puts a Bullet in His Head.

About nine o'clock Monday night Henry L. McCullough, a young member of the bar of this county, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head. It appears the unfortunate man was not in his right mind when he committed the act, as he had been drinking deeply for several days. The circumstances are as follows: A friend of the family, a gentleman of this city, had called to deliver a message and some packages and was invited to remain for tea. About the timetes was announced Mr. McCullough entered the parlor with a pistol in his hand. He was in a highly excited condition, and became so boisterous that the gentleman thought it best to leave the house. As he was going out Mr. McCullough followed and on reaching the street McCullough fired three shots from his revolver, whereupon his friend ran away. Returning to the front door of his residence Mr. McCullough placed the muzzle of the pistol against his right temple and fired. He was carried into the house, and Drs. Mowry, Hartzell, Voight and King have since been in constant attendance on the sufferer. At last accounts he was still alive, but his condition was critical. The bullet was not found by the doctors, and it is thought it is lodged in the upper part of the skull. Mr. McCullough has a wife and several children, and is in good circumstances.

Sir William Thompson, in his recent address as President of the "Physical Science" section of the British Association, spoke in high terms of the present condition of scientific study in America. He referred with particular praise to Professor Henry and the Smithsonian Institute, to the coast survey, the Weather Bureau and the United States Naval Observatory.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1876.

Monetary affairs moved along steadily to-day, discounting business being moderate, while rates are rather firm in expectation of increased requirements next week. The business done is of course at the same rates as quoted heretofore, 7@9 per cent., and all the prime commercial paper offering can be placed within that range; but there is not much disposition to lend at the low rates which were willingly made a month ago on gilt-edged collaterals. Another element of strength, too, is the natural disposition of the national banks to hold a pretty good reserve on hand in expectation of a call from the Comptroller for a statement, a not unlikely event about this time. Of the Philadelphia money market we learn from the *North American:* "The week opened in financial circles with quite an active demand for money for regular business purposes; but so far the supply has been ample and in excess of the current wants of borrowers, and rates, while they continue steady, have not as yet got beyond the legal rate, except for loans based on inferior credits or collateral. The time has arrived when capital usually tends toward the interior, being in demand to move the crops to tidewater, and it remains to be seen to what extent the movement will affect the money market as the season advances. In business circles there is a feeling of confidence, so far as we could learn at this time, and one of the most encouraging indications, merchants generally say, is the disposition of buyers to do business on a safe basis." Business at the banks in this city will be suspended to-day in observance of the legal holiday.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

NEARLY every man notorious as a copperhead in the North, and nearly every man notorious as a rebel leader in the South, during the war, is an ardent supporter of "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and reform." A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind.

THE betting men in New York are betting seventy to fifty-five in favor of HARRISON, Republican, in Indiana, and fifty to thirty in favor of the Republican ticket in Ohio. Bets are not arguments, and betting is a very bad practice; but they indicate the judgments of those who make them.

THE Democratic Governor of Tennessee, who is a candidate for re-election, drew a pistol on an unarmed man at a public meeting in Nashville, the other day, though there is a strenuous State law against carrying concealed weapons. He should be promptly indicted and punished. "Reform is necessary."

THIS is the way the Democrats talked during the war. We quote from a speech made by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, in Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1862:

Every soldier in the Union army ought to be taken to a blacksmith's shop and have an iron collar molded around his neck, and have stamped upon it these words: "My dog.—A. Lincoln."

SAN FRANCISCO papers state that difficulties are already arising, in imagination, in respect to the treaty with the Sandwich Islands, for the admission free of duty of various commodities. It is suggested that the Islands will be a receptacle for various products which will be attempted to be sent into the United States free of duty.

THE Democratic glee clubs are singing the old "rally round the flag boys," with the last line altered to "shouting the battle-cry of TILDEN." They are wise to leave the word "Freedom" out of that line of the song, especially when we consider that, in 1864, "the battle-cry of TILDEN" was "the war is a failure." They had better alter the song once more, and keep themselves busy "shouting the rebel cry of TILDEN."

TILDEN regarded the war as an infamy, and was prepared "to resist under any circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union," while HENDRICKS denounced President LINCOLN as "a smutty old tyrant," and demanded that he be swept out of political existence. These are the candidates of HOPKINS and COCHRAN for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, and they stand on the same platform together.

THE kind of men whom the Democracy are now nominating for office is indicated by a nomination recently made in New York, in the Twenty-second Congressional district. The name of the nominee is GEORGE W. SMITH, and the Utica *Herald* records the fact that in 1866, Mr. SMITH was tried by the State Senate, which was then Republican, for complicity in corrupt bounty brokerage, and was convicted on six counts out of nine.

REFORM is necessary. By crooked practices Governor HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, some years ago became a large stockholder in the Indianapolis Water Works Company. In 1875, the property of the company was assessed and taxed at $500,000. In the report of the State Board of Equalization for 1876, it appears that no return has been made of the property of this company, and that it escapes taxation altogether. Governor HENDRICKS is by virtue of his office chairman of the board in question.

THE New York *Express* thinks that a good accompaniment to Secretary CAMERON'S orders and Secretary TAFT'S instructions would be this extract from the platform of the Republican party in 1860:

We denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of any State or Territory, *no matter under what pretext*, as among the gravest of crimes.

So it would. But it is extremely cruel on the part of that paper to denounce the Georgia White League assassins who invaded South Carolina during the Hamburg massacre, in this bitterly ironical way.

THE official records of the present Democratic House of Representatives, compared with the records of previous Congresses, show the number of employees to be larger than ever before. The following summary gives the exact increase made by this "economical" "reform" body:

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Speaker	3	3
Clerk	24	24
Sergeant-at-Arms	3	4
Doorkeeper	32	33
Postmaster	10	16
Committees	27	38
Total	89	115

BOB TOOMBS, the loud-mouthed Georgia implacable, is vomiting rhetorical venom in South Carolina in the interest of TILDEN, HAMPTON and "reform." TOOMBS is the ferocious braggart who was going to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and who not long ago boasted, in a public speech delivered at Atlanta, that his State was gained for the Democracy by fraud, bribery, intimidation and murder, and that the fact was known to every Democrat in the State as well as to himself, although they did not have the same "moral courage" to declare it and glory in it as an act of merit and virtue.

THE Republicans are now so completely masters of the situation that evidences begin to manifest themselves in some quarters of relaxation and falling off in labor. This will never do. TILDEN is one of those men who never yield to discouragements, who is as wily and cunning as he is long-headed and diligent, and who snatches victory from the jaws of defeat, if it is a possible thing to do so. The more hard knocks he gets the harder he will work, for he has staked everything on success, and he must be met at every point with increased endeavors for the success of the Republican candidates and cause.

THE popularity and the success of the new four-and-a-half per cent. loan, which are now thoroughly assured, give the lie direct to the charges made in the St. Louis platform that there have been made, during the past eleven years, no advances toward resumption, nor preparation for resumption. It also fully meets the financial point made in Governor TILDEN'S message, where he urges the funding at four and a half. A marked feature in the subscription to the loan is the number of applications for small amounts, evidently from persons seeking a permanent investment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Post* sets the full meaning of the political issues before the people in the following terse and incisive manner. It covers the whole ground:

But, at last, Governor Hayes, like Governor Tilden, if elected, must work by instrumentalities, and the instrumentalities of the former will be the Northern States, who will vote for him in an almost solid column—the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial States of the Union, which can be relied upon for reform and to maintain the constitutional rights of every voter at the polls. The instrumentalities of Governor Tilden must be, in the main, the Democracy of New York city and the Southern States—the former to take of reform and the latter of the rights of negro voters.

THE question whether our new four-and-a-half per cent. bonds will go rapidly is already decided in the affirmative. It is believed by the Treasury officials that the syndicate will take the entire three hundred millions before the first of next March. But the calls will be as small as possible and often. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury never to make a call of more than ten millions at a time if he can help it, for the reason that it was always a source of great trouble and demoralization to the clerks to make a large call, and the recent reduction of force has made large calls of bonds hazardous to the interests of the Government.

THE Bureau of Agriculture of the United States Centennial Commission have issued a circular requesting fruit growers and pomological associations to unite in a grand display of Pennsylvania apples, pears, peaches and plums, upon the State day, the 28th instant. The pomological exhibition of the past week was a perfect success, ten thousand dishes of fruit being displayed; but, sad to say, nothing from our own State, though California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Canada sent tons. There is yet time to show the multitude that our State is capable of producing fruits in abundance and of the best quality. Contributions sent by express, freight paid, addressed to the Bureau of Agriculture, will be unpacked and displayed at the expense of the Commission.

THE "CAMERON" RING!

The chief argument, or rather pretext, made use of to induce Republicans to vote in favor of JAMES H. HOPKINS, and against their own candidate, RUSSELL ERETT, consists in the charge that Mr. ERRETT is "identified" with what the Democracy are pleased to style the "CAMERON and MACKEY ring." What this ring consists of the *Post* clearly defines as follows, in its issue of yesterday:

When we name Cameron, we mean to include Morton Blaine, Ingersoll, Shepherd and Grant; all in fact who are working by foul means and false issues to deceive and cheat the voters into an indorsement of the present corrupt Administration.

Of course the distinguished gentlemen named, the President of the United States, and all other prominent statesmen in the Republican "ring" are really meant, as the *Post* admits, although for electioneering purposes it is styled, as the *Post* states, the "CAMERON ring."

Now Mr. ERRETT is not identified with any ring or faction, but for a lifetime has been known as an unwavering advocate of those principles of which the Republican party is the natural growth and exponent. He was an anti-slavery man years since, when it was a reproach to be one, and in this city published a journal devoted to the dissemination of anti-slavery doctrine. His whole life and conduct has been consistent throughout, and is not the result of corrupt affiliation with any set of individuals, however distinguished. Perhaps the gentlemen named, Senator CAMERON and his friends, have done as much as any others that could be mentioned to perpetuate the ascendancy of the Republican cause in Pennsylvania. For this reason they are particularly obnoxious to the Democracy of our State, and on all occasions are the especial objects of denunciation and abuse, not only by organs like the *Post*, but by their stump-orators of every caliber. No copperhead of reasonable length and dimensions can be found in Western Pennsylvania who does not exhibit on all occasions towards Senator CAMERON and his personal friends, or any other leading Republican of the State or nation, a rancorous and venomous malignity. They hold them all up to public obloquy and contempt as ringsters, public plunderers, etc., and as being men without honor or integrity! The very fierceness of their hate is the best evidence in the world that they themselves recognize the importance of crushing out, can it be done, the men who have done so much to keep them from coveted power and place in the county. Mr. ERRETT'S association with these gentlemen, however, has been like that of any Republican called upon to take an active part in State politics, which, of course, has brought him in contact with all the prominent members of his own party. He has no apologies to make or explanations to offer for having been long and actively associated with any or all of them in keeping Pennsylvania always in line in the Republican column.

The "ring" with which Mr. HOPKINS is politically "identified" is of a very different sort from that to which Mr. ERRETT and Messrs. MORTON, BLAINE, INGERSOLL *et. al.* are charged by the *Post* as belonging to. It embraces the very worst elements of disloyalty, and the charitable veil of anonymity has alone saved his friends and political associates, who are eminent members thereof, from the pains and penalties of treason. HILL, of Georgia; JOHN R. TUCKER, of Virginia, who impudently claimed in the House at its last session without rebuke from HOPKINS, that a Virginia justice of the peace could stop and search the mails of the United States while in transit; J. H. REAGAN, ex-Postmaster General of the Confederacy; W. W. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, who proposed that the Government pay over two thousand millions of claims for "damages" to property in the South; PROCTOR KNOTT, who didn't, as he said, "care a d—n for the House of Representatives;" the notorious SAM RANDALL and VICTOR E. PIOLETT, of Pennsylvania; FERNANDO WOOD, who wished to take New York city out of the Union during the rebellion—these and a host of such whom it is unnecessary to name, form the Democratic "ring" of which Mr. HOPKINS is a member. They are all laboring together in a common cause and for the ascendancy of the same political party, not only in the National Congress but in every department of it. Mr. HOPKINS is seeking a re election that he may again return to congenial association with these, his political coadjutors. Republicans of the Twenty-second district, be not deluded by the paltry side issues which are thrust into the contest by the Democratic candidate and his friends; but be true to your party and your cherished convictions, and vote for the Republican nominee for Congress, whose public and private record is without the shadow of suspicion or reproach, and the surest guarantee of the faithful discharge of his duty.

TILDEN'S INCOME FRAUD.

The reply of TILDEN to the charges against him of deliberately swindling the Government in his income tax return, and of perjury in swearing to it, is the clumsiest and baldest excuse for a crime that was ever offered. The rejoinder of the New York *Times* to it is conclusive against him, and very little needs to be added to what the *Times* has said.

The substance of the reply is that the receipts of professional and personal income of TILDEN for 1862 were not liable to the income tax of that year, because the most of it was earned in previous years, and therefore not taxable. It is admitted that Mr. TILDEN'S professional earnings were exceptionally large; that they amounted to from $75,000 to $100,000 yearly; but that they were not paid for until subsequent years. It is fairly presumable, therefore, that they were as large in 1862 as in 1861 or previous years, and as large in 1863 and subsequent years.

Mr. TILDEN undertakes to hide himself under the decision of Commissioner LEWIS, which confined his return, as alleged, to his actual receipts for the earnings of 1862, that being the first year in which income tax was imposed, and he therefore returned for taxation only the amount realized in cash from his labors in that year.

Now, there was a manifest propriety in limiting the tax to the earnings of 1862, and in excluding the receipts for the earnings of previous years; but Commissioner LEWIS did *not* restrict the returns to the actual receipts for services rendered in that year. The following is his decision:

Physicians and lawyers should include the actual receipts for services rendered in 1862 *together with an estimate of the unrealized or contingent income due to that year.*

The clause we have *italicised* directs the taxpayer to include in his return of income for taxation his estimated and unrealized income earned in 1862, and Mr. TILDEN has deliberately overlooked this clause. He made no estimate whatever of his, as yet, unrealized earnings, and in confining his estimate to his actual cash receipts from the earnings of 1862, he purposely withheld what he was directed to include by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If he earned $100,000 or $75,000, or $50,000, or even so low a sum as $20,000, he was guilty of defrauding the Government and swearing to a false return. There is no escape from this conclusion, and if Mr. TILDEN chooses to hide himself under the decision of Commissioner LEWIS, he must be held to a full accountability to return *all* that he learned in 1862, whether paid for then or in subsequent years.

After 1862, returns of income were to include all receipts for earnings of 1862 and subsequent years not before returned, yet Mr. TILDEN permitted the assessor, by declining to make any return himself, to estimate his annual revenue at the low sum of $15,000. If his earnings of 1862 were not estimated in that year, they were taxable in 1863 and subsequent years; yet he suffered the Government to be defrauded of its due by refusing to make any return of them.

In any case Mr. TILDEN was guilty of fraud and guilty also of perjury. He swore to what he knew to be untrue. While earning enormous fees, and in receipt of an enormous income, he managed to crawl through a long series of years without paying a tax upon the bulk of his receipts. His refusal to make a tax return from 1864 to 1872 was evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government; and the whole nasty business, thus revealed, must stand as a monument to his greed, his disloyalty and his innate personal dishonesty.

NOW that the infamous wretch, JOHN D. LEE, one of the leaders in the Mountain Meadows massacre, has been convicted of murder, his execution should follow without unnecessary delay. The massacre was committed in September, 1857, and was noted for its cold blooded barbarity, since it was done at the bidding of the Mormon prophet and his hirelings. Justice has been long delayed in this case, because the Mormon people are bound by the most solemn oaths to shield one another from the law. One year ago he was put upon trial, but the jury was composed of nine Mormons and three Gentiles, and when they retired to their room they stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal. They were discharged, of course; but the facts then developed convicted the whole Mormon Church in the eyes of the civilized world, and this conviction is now forcing itself upon the attention of the Latter-day hierarchs. It was quite apparent, in preparing for the trial which has just closed, that BRIGHAM YOUNG, who is LEE'S foster father, has determined to make LEE the scapegoat, and allow him to be sacrificed to appease the public clamor for justice. When LEE was released some months ago on $15,000 bonds the leading Mormons went his security, but as soon as the case was called in court he delivered him up, and he was forced to return to jail. Beside this it is the universal declaration of the Mormons, who are but the echo of their leaders, that LEE should be executed, whereas a year since he was not only fellowshipped, but shielded by them. Their object appears to be to have LEE hanged, that the other priests and bishops, who are equally guilty with him, may cast all the blame on their dead accomplice. This view is strengthened by the fact that the bondsmen of the other three assassins who are under arrest, have not withdrawn from their bonds. The presumption is that LEE has consented to a conviction, in order to save the church from further infamy. He is fanatical enough to do this—talks in the highest terms of his ecclesiastical leaders; protests that he will not betray them, and expresses himself as a martyr to the cause. The United States District Attorney for Utah, Mr. HOWARD, has hit upon a plan by which he hopes to convict all who were implicated in the crime. He discovered the fact that the massacre was committed for plunder, and to satisfy a feeling of revenge which the Mormons had, and still have, as a church, against citizens of the United States, and that this revenge was gratified by the butchery of 137 emigrants as a military measure. The Territory had assumed a hostile attitude toward the General Government, and Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG, the prophet, was in fact and in law the military commander in Utah. The proceedings of a meeting, held in Harmony (where LEE resided), a few months after the massacre, disclose the fact that Governor YOUNG'S course "in placing the Territory under martial law" was indorsed; that the legislative act "sustaining Governor YOUNG in resisting the force sent by the United States," was approved; and that the Latter-day Saints "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their all," in their support of Governor YOUNG. The resolutions adopted were signed by LEE and others, and published. In the winter of 1857-8 LEE and LANGLEY were members of the Utah Legislature, as well as officers in the Territorial militia, which was then in actual service. In these facts, and others not necessary to mention, Mr. HOWARD sees the possibility, after the conviction of LEE by a court of law, of turning the remainder of Mountain Meadows assassins over to the military authorities for trial by drumhead court-martial. LEE knows the butchery was enacted as a military measure; he has the papers and the proof of this fact, and when the halter is about his neck Mr. HOWARD thinks his spirit of self-sacrifice for the cause will give way, and he will "squeal." At any rate, now that LEE is convicted, a vigorous prosecution of the other assassins will follow.

THE Democrats are disgusted as well as confounded by the evidence that the Southern rebels are getting their claims for property lost during the war ready for presentation as soon as the Democrats get into power. Seventy-three, 3,493 of the Revised Statutes forbids a payment of accounts, claims and demands in favor of any person who promoted or encouraged rebellion. Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill into the Senate to repeal that law, and there is no reason to doubt that a Democratic Senate would repeal it at once. The introduction of the bill shows that preparations are made to clear the road for the claimants who have organized in Missouri, and are making elaborate preparation in Georgia, and are pushing forward a strong skirmish line in all the Southern States. Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (No. 2,364):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Auditor are hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation *to all citizens of the United States* for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation as now allowed for quartermaster stores used by soldiers.

The Southern Representatives know perfectly that the Fourteenth Amendment is not in the way of this movement, but that they have only to repeal a clause of the Revised Statutes; and they have already introduced bills to do that, directly and indirectly. Evidently, if they ever get the power, they will clear the way very fast. The phrase that Mr. RIDDLE employs, "all citizens of the United States," includes all of perjury in swearing to it, is the clumsiest and baldest excuse for a crime that was ever offered. The rejoinder of the New York *Times* to it is conclusive against him, and very little needs to be added to what the *Times* has said.

The substance of the reply is that the receipts of professional and personal income of TILDEN for 1862 were not liable to the income tax of that year, because the most of it was earned in previous years, and therefore not taxable. It is admitted that Mr. TILDEN'S professional earnings were exceptionally large; that they amounted to from $75,000 to $100,000 yearly; but that they were not paid for until subsequent years. It is fairly presumable, therefore, that they were as large in 1862 as in 1861 or previous years, and as large in 1863 and subsequent years.

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After 1862, returns of income were to include all receipts for earnings of 1862 and subsequent years not before returned, yet Mr. TILDEN permitted the assessor, by declining to make any return himself, to estimate his annual revenue at the low sum of $15,000. If his earnings of 1862 were not estimated in that year, they were taxable in 1863 and subsequent years; yet he suffered the Government to be defrauded of its due by refusing to make any return of them.

In any case Mr. TILDEN was guilty of fraud and guilty also of perjury. He swore to what he knew to be untrue. While earning enormous fees, and in receipt of an enormous income, he managed to crawl through a long series of years without paying a tax upon the bulk of his receipts. His refusal to make a tax return from 1864 to 1872 was evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government; and the whole nasty business, thus revealed, must stand as a monument to his greed, his disloyalty and his innate personal dishonesty.

Now that the infamous wretch, JOHN D. LEE, one of the leaders in the Mountain Meadows massacre, has been convicted of murder, his execution should follow without unnecessary delay. The massacre was committed in September, 1857, and was noted for its cold blooded barbarity, since it was done at the bidding of the Mormon prophet and his hirelings. Justice has been long delayed in this case, because the Mormon people are bound by the most solemn oaths to shield one another from the law. One year ago he was put upon trial, but the jury was composed of nine Mormons and three Gentiles, and when they retired to their room they stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal. They were discharged, of course; but the facts then developed convicted the whole Mormon Church in the eyes of the civilized world, and this conviction is now forcing itself upon the attention of the Latter-day hierarchs. It was quite apparent, in preparing for the trial which has just closed, that BRIGHAM YOUNG, who is LEE'S foster father, has determined to make LEE the scapegoat, and allow him to be sacrificed to appease the public clamor for justice. When LEE was released some months ago on $15,000 bonds the leading Mormons went his security, but as soon as the case was called in court he delivered him up, and he was forced to return to jail. Beside this it is the universal declaration of the Mormons, who are but the echo of their leaders, that LEE should be executed, whereas a year since he was not only fellowshipped, but shielded by them. Their object appears to be to have LEE hanged, that the other priests and bishops, who are equally guilty with him, may cast all the blame on their dead accomplice. This view is strengthened by the fact that the bondsmen of the other three assassins who are under arrest, have not withdrawn from their bonds. The presumption is that LEE has consented to a conviction, in order to save the church from further infamy. He is fanatical enough to do this—talks in the highest terms of his ecclesiastical leaders; protests that he will not betray them, and expresses himself as a martyr to the cause. The United States District Attorney for Utah, Mr. HOWARD, has hit upon a plan by which he hopes to convict all who were implicated in the crime. He discovered the fact that the massacre was committed for plunder, and to satisfy a feeling of revenge which the Mormons had, and still have, as a church, against citizens of the United States, and that this revenge was gratified by the butchery of 137 emigrants as a military measure. The Territory had assumed a hostile attitude toward the General Government, and Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG, the prophet, was in fact and in law the military commander in Utah. The proceedings of a meeting, held in Harmony (where LEE resided), a few months after the massacre, disclose the fact that Governor YOUNG'S course "in placing the Territory under martial law" was indorsed; that the legislative act "sustaining Governor YOUNG in resisting the force sent by the United States," was approved; and that the Latter-day Saints "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their all," in their support of Governor YOUNG. The resolutions adopted were signed by LEE and others, and published. In the winter of 1857-8 LEE and LANGLEY were members of the Utah Legislature, as well as officers in the Territorial militia, which was then in actual service. In these facts, and others not necessary to mention, Mr. HOWARD sees the possibility, after the conviction of LEE by a court of law, of turning the remainder of Mountain Meadows assassins over to the military authorities for trial by drumhead court-martial. LEE knows the butchery was enacted as a military measure; he has the papers and the proof of this fact, and when the halter is about his neck Mr. HOWARD thinks his spirit of self-sacrifice for the cause will give way, and he will "squeal." At any rate, now that LEE is convicted, a vigorous prosecution of the other assassins will follow.

THE Democrats are disgusted as well as confounded by the evidence that the Southern rebels are getting their claims for property lost during the war ready for presentation as soon as the Democrats get into power. Seventy-three, 3,493 of the Revised Statutes forbids a payment of accounts, claims and demands in favor of any person who promoted or encouraged rebellion. Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill into the Senate to repeal that law, and there is no reason to doubt that a Democratic Senate would repeal it at once. The introduction of the bill shows that preparations are made to clear the road for the claimants who have organized in Missouri, and are making elaborate preparation in Georgia, and are pushing forward a strong skirmish line in all the Southern States. Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (No. 2,364):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Auditor are hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation *to all citizens of the United States* for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation as now allowed for quartermaster stores used by soldiers.

The Southern Representatives know perfectly that the Fourteenth Amendment is not in the way of this movement, but that they have only to repeal a clause of the Revised Statutes; and they have already introduced bills to do that, directly and indirectly. Evidently, if they ever get the power, they will clear the way very fast. The phrase that Mr. RIDDLE employs, "all citizens of the United States," includes all Confederates, and was constructed with precision for that purpose.

To show that the Missouri Democrats and ex-rebels are getting ready to push *their* claims, we cite the following, which is a copy of a certificate now in the possession of General TUTTLE, of Iowa. It is an original document issued by the Governor of Missouri under an existing law of that State:

No. 933. [Seal of the State.] $1,838 43.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to James Wheeler, in the sum of $1,838 43 on account of service in Colonel Shook's regiment Marion county E. M. M. (enrolled militia of Missouri). This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said James Wheeler for his services has been presented to the United States Government and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amount received from the United States Government.

City of Jefferson, Mo., 18th July, 1874.

[Signed] SILAS WOODSON,
Governor of Missouri.

J. O. CRAFTON, Acting Paymaster General.

[Indorsed] JAMES WHEELER.

Issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874.

Here we have a formal certificate of the State of Missouri promising to pay the sum of $1,838 43 for services in the State (rebel) militia. According to the statute this claim is not payable until the claim has been allowed and paid by the United States Government to the State of Missouri, showing that the object of the act was to enable claimants to recover from the United States, and not from the State.

UNDER the Republican system of protection of home industry, the country has within the past few years not only made great progress in manufactures by improving their productive processes, but it has also entered upon a number of new branches. The silk trade has risen from a merely nominal position in 1860 to an annual product in 1875 valued at $27,000,000. The manufacture of worsted fabrics, which a few years ago was limited to a few articles of small aggregate value, now covers a wide range of dress goods formerly entirely imported, and a climate so varied and genial as to enable us to produce, with minimum labor, every article grown on the earth's surface; with minerals and metals beneath the surface in exhaustless quantities, in thicker veins and more accessible than in any other country; with a population possessed of the knowledge, skill and energy required to perform the duties of life with perfect success, and with facilities for internal and external transport unequaled in the world, we should defy the competition of all nations in the production and fabrication of every article essential to the enjoyment of life. The enormous and unequaled tribute to the money lenders annually utilizes all our preeminent means for cheap production. The rate of interest fixes the wages of labor, by controlling the prices of everything necessary to sustain the laborer and his family in comfortable existence.

The amount paid for rent of a house to shelter them, for clothing to cover their nakedness, and for food to restore the waste of nature, are the indispensible outlays of every family.

The measure of rent is the amount paid by the occupier of the property for taxes to sustain government, for repairs to the house, for insurance and for interest on the investment in land and house.

The amount which the people must contribute in taxes to sustain the Government is regulated by the sums required to discharge the interest on her debts, to pay the salaries of her officials and such other charges as are needed to maintain its efficiency. It is obvious if the Government pays six per cent. interest on her indebtedness, the people must pay double as much in taxes as would be needed at three per cent. The cost to the farmer, to the manufacturer and to the mechanic for every article they produce is measured by the amount paid for interest on their investment, for their personal expenses, for taxes to sustain government, for taxes to secular and religious teachers and for the labor they employ. It thus appears the rate of interest on money is the absolute arbiter of the cost of every commodity. The average rate of interest in the United States being fully three times as great as in the balance of the civilized world, it is evident we cannot produce all the necessaries of life in successful competition with other nations. Our productions must be limited to those things we can produce in defiance of competition. You will agree with me, in view of what I have said in this letter, that the *reform* which would promote, in the highest degree, the material interests of the people of the United States is a reduction in the rate of interest to the standard of rival nations, and this can be done only by increasing the supply of money in excess of the demand. When to this is added the *reform*, which will place in control of all our governments men possessing honesty and wisdom sufficient to prompt them to reduce their salaries equal to the reduction in the values of property and the wages of labor, abstain from the peculation of the public money, and limit their efforts at legislation to the enactment of such laws as will protect the rights of person and property, and enable each man in the land to employ his time and means in the production of these things which will secure the largest amount of comfort, happiness and prosperity, the people of this country will speedily relieve themselves from their present oppressive load of debt, and accumulate wealth. Wealth can be acquired by a nation only by producing in excess of their own wants those things which can be sold to other nations. An ample supply of money is a necessary prerequisite. In the absence of an adequate supply of gold and silver in this country, and without property which can be sold for them, it is obvious specie payments cannot be attained until production, the only other source of supply, is increased. That is impossible without more money and a lower rate of interest. We imported in 1875 (a repetition of previous years) $286,796,319 in value of articles already enumerated necessary to the comfortable existence of our people, all of which, you know, we can produce at a less cost than elsewhere. whenever we have money enough at a rate of interest as low as prevails where they were produced. If the outlay in the production of those articles would not absorb every dollar which I propose to issue in payment of our national bonds, in increasing the products of the soil and mines, the manufactories of our country. I trust the facts and principles which I have thus submitted will impress you with the conviction that we can increase in wealth and pay our debts by increased industry and production alone; that more money and a lower rate of interest are necessary prerequisites, and that the only way to increase the supply of money adequately is by the conversion of our national bonds into national money.

You must be sensible that the terrible ill of repudiation is inevitable unless our people are employed in profitable industry. They furnish all the money required to pay the interest on all our debts and all the expenses of government. They are without any accumulation, and if they cannot get enough out of the products of their labor to discharge these obligations it is evident they will be in default. Failure to pay the interest on our public debts is practical repudiation. Will you wait until our national bankruptcy is demonstrated and our imbecility is flaunted to the world? I hope not.

Let me appeal to you to cast aside all the trammels of factions, ignorant and selfish advisers, and planting yourself upon the position that happiness and wealth can be secured by individuals and nations by ceaseless industry in producing those things necessary to sustain life, place yourself as the leader in favor of a system of free trade which will isolate the people of the United States from dependence upon other nations for anything necessary to support them in comfortable existence, and foster the development of the unequaled resources we possess for producing everything consumed in the operations of life throughout the world.

If you can suggest a system more practical, more equitable and more promptly effective, that will reduce our outlays, give employment and food to our idle and hungry millions, and enable us to pay our debts, I hope you will do so without delay.

If you cannot, let me appeal to you to declare yourself in favor of greenbacks for bonds and gold for greenbacks, as I have proposed.

Respectfully, GEORGE RHEY.

TILDEN'S PATRIOTISM.

How He Aided the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Mr. Daniel P. Jones, an authorized agent of the United States Christian Commission during the war, has made oath to the following facts, which throw additional light upon Tilden's war record which John Bigelow has tried so hard to illuminate:

NEW YORK, September 21, 1876.

I, Daniel P. Jones, of the city of New York, being duly sworn depose and say that during the time when the United States Christian Commission was in existence and about September of 1863, whose mission it was to furnish supplies of provisions and medicines to the sick and wounded soldiers (I then holding an appointment under said commission), Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was waited on by me and solicited to aid, when the said S. J. Tilden made in substance the following reply: "I would rather see all the soldiers starve to death than give one more cent," and the said S. J. Tilden did not contribute.

DANIEL P. JONES.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of September, 1876. WILLIAM FURNESS,
Notary Public in and for the city and county of New York, No. 84.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. TILDEN.

MILLWOOD, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 5, 1876.

Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—As you are one of the candidates before the people of the United States for the position of their President, I feel warranted in presenting for your consideration and asking your careful investigation of the facts and principles which I will submit in this communication.

We are now suffering more intensely from the financial convulsion which was inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. than by any previous similar event, and unless soon relieved the existence of our Government may be endangered. Under the promptings of poverty and hunger, such as now prevail in this country, men will forget the rights of property, and will not hesitate to supply their indispensible wants, by taking without compensation the property of others. When that occurs so generally as not to be prevented by the civil power, money, ambition and cupidity will promptly conspire to protect the property of the wealthy, and the starving millions will be repressed by the irresistable power of well paid battalions, and the ballot and the Constitution may be extinguished with liberty. I agree with you that the ills now paralyzing our people were caused by the investment of all their accumulations, and every dollar they could borrow, in great public improvements, in magnificent public and private buildings, in extensive manufacturing establishments, in extending the area devoted to agriculture, in securing comfortable homes by laboring men and mechanics, in rewarding politicians and their retainers, and in lavish, intemperate and licentious personal expenses, and that the vast sums thus invested are to-day valueless for the payment of the immense debts now oppressing our people, created to accomplish these ends.

Before we can devise a remedy for the ills resulting from our past errors, we must determine the amount of our indebtedness, our indispensible outlays and our means of payment. The debts of our national, State and municipal governments, our corporations and individuals amounted to at least $15,000,000,000, subject to interest at rates ranging between five and twelve per cent. per annum, the average rate being at least eight per cent., requiring $1,200,000,000 each year to discharge the interest. It requires at least $1,000,000,000 each year to pay the salaries of our Government officers and our secular and religious teachers. This aggregate annual contribution of $2,200,000,000 to the money lenders, the officials and teachers must all be derived from the amount received for the products of the labor of our people in excess of their own wants sold to other nations, or from the accumulations of previous years. You know these demands cannot now be met from these sources. The deficiency is being made up by the forced sale of the property of the debtor class and their bankruptcy. Unles the products of labor increase in quantity and value, the destruction of the debtor class will be continued until the property of every one in the land is concentrated in the hands of their creditors. After the individual debts have been thus discharged, the public debts remain unpaid, and the interest on them and the expenses of Government are undiminished. It is obvious, the debtor class being bankrupt and producers being idle, the creditor class must contribute the entire amount necessary to discharge these obligations, until total financial revolution is fully accomplished.

During this period of transition the requisite amount to pay the interest and support of government cannot be furnished by the creditor class, and the confiscation of their property or the repudiation of the public debts is an inevitable necessity. Relief can be obtained only by diminishing the amount required to pay the interest on our debts and the salaries of our Government officers and teachers, and increasing production to the extent of our own wants, and of our ability to supply the wants of other nations. This can be done only by reducing the rate of interest on money.

If it was reduced to three per cent., about the average rate in Great Britain and Europe, the contribution to the money lenders each year would be reduced from $1,200,000,000 to $450,000,000; and as the rate of interest is the absolute arbiter of the cost of every commodity produced in the United States, the expenses of living would be reduced proportionately, and the salaries of our Government officers and teachers could be equitably diminished in the same ratio, and the aggregate annual outlay for interest and salaries would be only $750,000,000, in place of $2,200,000,000. The rate of interest cannot be reduced until the supply of money exceeds the demand. The demand for money is so much in excess of the supply as to enable lenders, in addition to the usurious profits, to exact penalties limiting the rate of interest to six per cent. in Pennsylvania, to exact, with impunity, seven to twelve per cent. for money loaned on first-class mortgages.

The only way to increase the supply of money sufficiently to reduce the rate of interest in this country to the standard of rival agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial nations, and equalize the compensation realized by the money lenders and the managers of our productive industries for the capital they respectively employ in their operations, is by converting our national bonds into national money. The adoption of this measure would in four hours relieve from the payment each year of over $100,000,000 in gold for interest on our national bonds and increase the volume of money about $1,500,000,000. By applying the amount saved by relief from payment of interest on our national bonds, to the redemption of a like amount each year of the national money, and its retirement as redeemed, specie payments would be at once inaugurated, our national debt would be paid in twenty years; and as the gold to pay the interest on the bonds, by reducing the amount saved by relief from payment of interest on our national bonds, to the redemption of a like amount each year of the national money, and its retirement as redeemed, specie payments would be at once inaugurated, our national debt would be paid in twenty years; and as the gold to pay the interest on the bonds, by reducing the amount saved by relief from payment of interest on our national bonds, to the redemption of a like amount each year of the national money, and its retirement as redeemed, specie payments would be at once inaugurated, our national debt would be paid in twenty years; and